



# ALLIES IF BEATEN IN PRESENT BIG BATTLE EXPECTED TO CRY FOR MORE HELP

town on the Motigny side and came out by the turning bridge in front of the railway station.

German shells are falling in the town. A mass of French artillery and troops in endless lines poured out and the Germans were driven back with serious loss.

The French of all arms during the last week got considerably north of Charleroi. They occupied Gembloch, but were insufficiently supported and the infantry was obliged to withdraw from Charleroi before the German advance in force.

The Germans bombarded Tumet without effect, but further north they ambushed the French in the woods.

The Germans are making a great effort against Namur, which is resisting vigorously.

The entire Belgian army has been concentrated and entrenched at Antwerp.

## GERMAN ARMIES ON MOVE.

The Ostend correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the German columns are marching southward toward Valenciennes, on the Scheldt river, thirty-one miles southeast of Lille, one proceeding by way of Ninove and Grammont and Lessines, Belgium, and the other going by way of Hes, Braine-le-Comte and Mons, Belgium. They are moving with great speed.

Further northwest advanced parties have appeared and done damage successively at Thiaut and Licherveide. It is suggested that this means a dash upon Roubaix, one of the wealthiest of French towns, or upon Lille. In that case the movement toward Valenciennes probably would be an encircling one.

France is moving three armies rapidly to meet the attacks of the Germans. One army is proceeding from Wavre, Belgium, to meet the Germans at Nencheaten. A second is moving from Sedan to attack the Germans invading France from Luxembourg. The third is marching from Chimay, Belgium, to support the French and British in battle with the enemy at Mons.

## FRENCH CABINET MEETS.

PARIIS, Aug. 25, 3 a. m.—The military situation was discussed at a special meeting of the cabinet at Elysee palace last night presided over by President Poincaré. The deliberations lasted three hours.

A bulletin issued during yesterday afternoon previous to the reception of the news of the reverses to the allies said:

"The general engagement continues today with desperation. Already both sides have suffered serious losses."

"Our armies had resolutely taken the offensive between the Meuse and Mons, in Belgium. A general battle is now being fought in Upper Alsace upon the Vosges mountains, and along the River Meuse.

"The main body of troops is under the command of Gen. Pau. These forces hold the front heretofore indicated, roughly speaking, between Badonviller and Lunéville.

## FIGHTING ALONG THE SEMOYE.

"An army from the north of Wavre is approaching Neufchateau, and is attacking the German forces, which have defiled through Luxembourg and are now upon the right bank of the Semoye.

"Another army from the direction of Sedan has crossed the department of Ardennes and is engaging the German army corps which has been proceeding beyond the River Lesse and the River Meuse.

"A third army corps from the neighborhood of Chimay is advancing to attack the German right between the River Sambre and the River Meuse. This third army is supported by an English army, which has come from the vicinity of Mons."

## REPORTS NANCY IS TAKEN.

A rumor is in circulation in Paris that the Germans have occupied the unfortified town of Nancy. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

Nancy is the capital of Muerthe and Moselle, thirty-five miles south of Metz, on the left bank of the River Muerthe. It is about ten miles from the German frontier.

It is one of the best and finest built towns of France and has a population of over 90,000. Of the ancient fortifications of the town only the citadel has been preserved.

## REBUNE GIVEN TO EDITOR.

M. Pichon, editor of the Petit Journal, yesterday said that despite the efforts of other army corps participating, the failure of a part of the Fifteenth army corps resulted in a withdrawal all along the whole line. The article added that the minister of war has prescribed the inevitable measures against those found wanting. A little later the war ministry issued this communiqué:

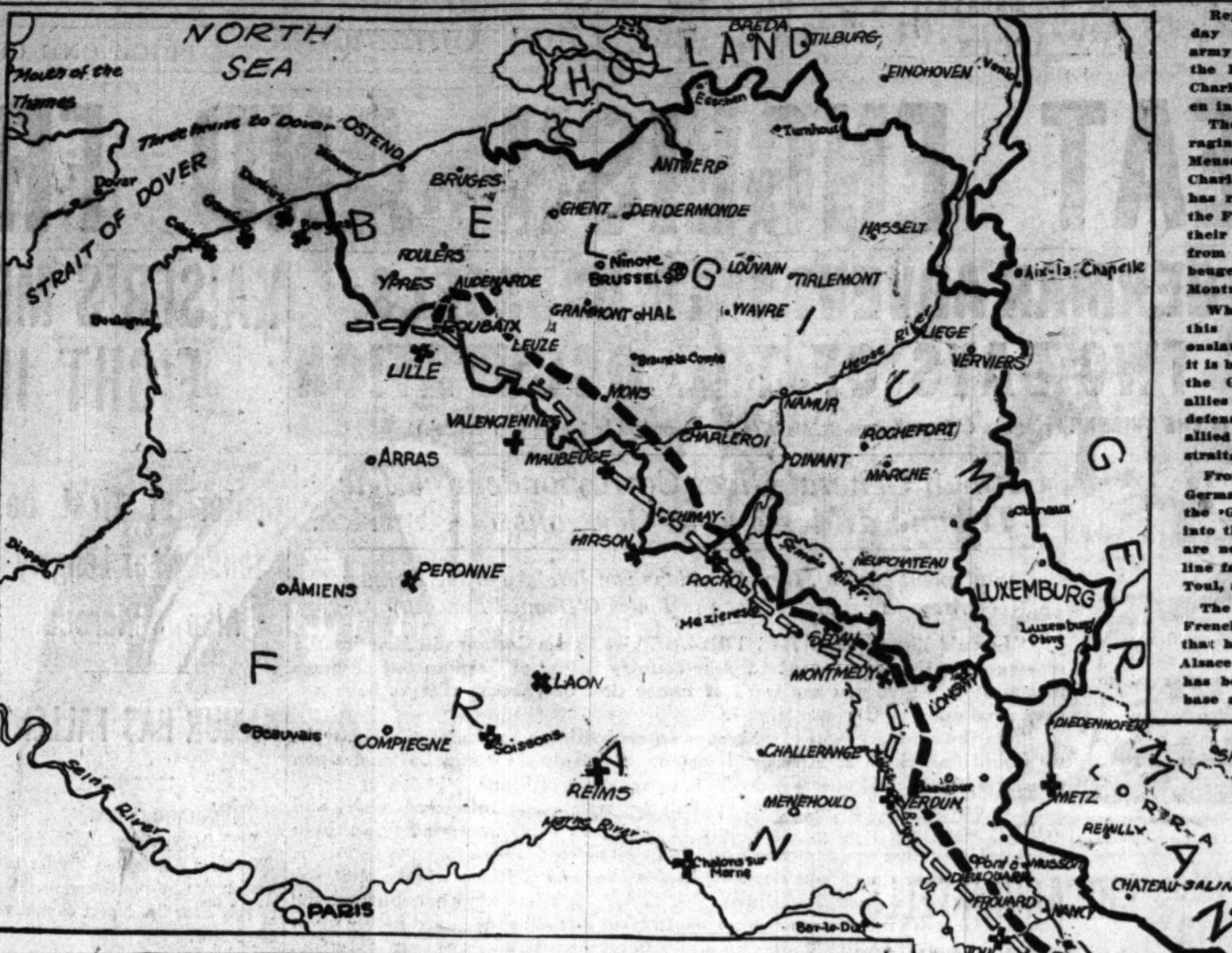
"A newspaper announced that a division of the Fifteenth army corps fled before the enemy, which flight had a grave consequence for the subsequent operations. The fact presented under that form is inexact. A few individual weaknesses of a profoundly regrettable character did take place. They were followed by appropriate punishments, but they did not have the importance attributed to them."

## JAPANESE ASK FAIR PLAY IN APPEAL TO CHICAGOANS.

Local Residents Say America Has Nothing to Fear from War Action of Nippon.

Resolutions expressing the hope that the declaration of war on Germany by Japan will in no way affect the peaceful relations and the amicable attitude of the American public toward the Japanese were unanimously passed yesterday at a meeting of the Japanese Association of Chicago.

## Today's War Map—Showing Germans' Victorious Advance.



## CRUCIAL BATTLE HAD BEGINNING NEAR CHARLEROI

**Writer Describes How Advancing Germans Were Met by British Troops.**

## BENNETT TELLS HOW BRUSSELS MET INVADERS

(Continued from first page.)

barricades erected in the environs and along the countryside toward Louvain and Namur.

Mr. Whitlock made the plea in the name of civilization and culture and in the name of the art treasures of the city. He urged that any resistance, however heroic, would be futile and would only expose the city to a possible bombardment.

The fiery burgomaster listened attentively, and finally decided to demobilize that part of the militia remaining in the city and to call in all arms.

All day Friday the German officers and privates have moved freely about the city and visited with the citizens in the cafés.

Many of the families of the old aristocracy of Brussels have lost their younger sons.

The German army has ordered the closing of all restaurants and cafés at 9 o'clock at night, to prevent disorder among the soldiers.

Having read that paragraph with grave nods, Brussels ordered another demilasse with cognac, sipped it reflectively, and remained calm.

### SKY DARKENED BY SMOKE.

All the garde civique, or militia, of Brussels, which was guarding the banks of the Dyle, has been sent to the front, and its place in turn here by detachments of the garde civique from Ghent.

The day has worn on, and with its waning came grave reports of a steady German advance. This afternoon they are at Louvain, and the northern sky is dark with the smoke of burning villages. The country roads are choked with peasants making their way toward the city.

One of the correspondents comes in weary and dusty, from the countryside and tells me of a fleeing peasant whom he saw carrying five umbrellas under his arm while he looked back on a burning village. Another was carrying the petrified remains of a woman.

The Montenegrin troops, with a bayonet charge, repulsed a fresh Austrian attack at Rahovce, taking 150 prisoners and killing 300 Austrians, according to a Cetinje dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

**SERBIA ISSUES A REPLY.**

NISH, Serbia, via London, Aug. 24.—One of the standard but leisurely evening papers of Brussels does an almost unprecedented thing and gets out an extra. It contains the burgomaster's latest proclamation of warning to the citizens on the laws of war and the duties of noncombatants.

Some of his sentences ring with the ancient spirit of this heroic town.

"As long," he says in a closing paragraph, "as I shall be alive and at liberty, I will protect with all my strength the rights and dignity of my fellow citizens. Fellow citizens, whatever happens, listen to the voice of your burgomaster and sustain him with your confidence. He will not betray you. Long live free and independent Belgium; long live Brussels."

The evening draws on, the hotels are taking down their Belgian flags. The place is full of refugee peasants. A soldier comes in from the firing line and the people are carrying him across the place on their shoulders.

### HOLD FOR AUSTRIAN'S MURDER.

Peter Gurkovich of 647 North Crawford street was arrested yesterday on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Michael J. O'Neil, 29, a Frenchman.

He was captured Saturday morning at a gas station on the corner of Harrison and Belmont, where he escaped the police at the time of the shooting.

### DRINK & DRUGS

Yesterday the evening papers in double column displayed the minister of interior's recommendations and warnings to the civilians in the event of

## BATTLE ON NOW ADDS TO FLAME

**German Victory Means Allies Will Cry to Other Nations for Help.**

## BALKANS POT BOILING.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—(Special.)

Upon the outcome of the first great battle of the European war now in progress on the Franco-German frontier depends the extension of the conflict to include other nations, according to information in official quarters here.

A pronounced victory for either the Germans or the allies in this battle will be a determining factor in the decisions of several other nations upon the question of joining the struggle.

While the apparent result of this first shock of the German onslaught is serious to the allies, it is by no means decisive. Should the German advance sweep the allies from the first French line of defense within their frontier the allied armies will be in desperate straits to check the rush on Paris.

From lower Luxembourg and the German pivotal fortress of Metz the German armies have swept into the valley of the Moselle and are now before the first French line facing the fortress of Verdun, Toul, and Epinal.

The extreme right wing of the French line under Gen. Paul Pain that had penetrated into southern Alsace to Muehhausen and Colmar has been ordered to retire to its base at Belfort.

## ITALY SPURNS ALLIANCE.

Italy has shown its repugnance to aiding Germany and Austria, though they have called upon it to fulfill its compact as they construe it. Italy has responded that theirs is a defensive alliance only and is void in this conflict because Germany and Austria are waging an aggressive war.

If the Germans win the battle Great Britain and France will utter a loud call for more help in their undertaking of whipping the kaiser and Italy is counted on to respond with alacrity.

If the allies win the big battle they will feel that they need no more help at present, and Italy will make no move. A decisive defeat of the Germans on the French border, with the Russians winning in the northeast, would indicate an early termination of the war and other nations would hold their fire.

A signal victory for the Germans, however, would mean a prolongation of the conflict and a scattering of the war brands throughout the remnant of Europe, which so far has not become involved.

## TURKEY TO STIR UP WAR.

An official dispatch to the state department today described the efforts of Turkey to bring the Balkans into the struggle. A Turkish official, one who was stated, has been in Bucharest several days endeavoring to induce King Charles to declare war on Russia as the ally of Germany and Austria. Turkey promised to join Romania in this move.

Turkey apparently has not received much encouragement from Romanian officials here are inclined to think that if King Charles gets into the war it will be on the side of Russia, whose influence is strong at Bucharest.

It is regarded as possible that Romania in exchange for assistance might receive from Russia a slice of Bessarabia, which is inhabited largely by Romanians.

Romania would be interested also in wresting from Austria-Hungary a part or all of Transylvania, the population of which is predominantly Romanian.

## AUSTRIA AVOIDS DISMANTLING.

Austria has avoided war by agreeing to dismantle Kaiserin Elisabeth, now.

Owing to the strained position of Austria in the Balkans, however, it is agreed to leave Tokio, but when the battle is over the kaiser will be let to know.

## JAPANESE APPROVED.

Unanimous approval of Germany, which is calmy and disinterestedly discussed, sum.

## DOVES OMEN OF PEACE.

The newspapers express the necessity of hostilities to urge the public to restraining recruitment toward Japan.

They print messages of army and navy, which are quickly victorious. An important agreement to the shrines of the spirits of the imperial JAPAN.

The Women's Patriotic League has a membership sending to the volunteers packages for the service Cross society is equipped.

## NO NEWS OF GERMAN.

Communication between China and Nagasaki has been severed hours.

Except for the messages reached here from New Zealand in the dark progress of the war in Europe.

It is believed that the Shanghai and Nagasaki.

## GERMANS PREPARE.

TSING-TAU, China, cipher message from E.

which was addressed to the Tsing-tau, which they were called to the position to the uttermost.

They have also destroyed bridge at the boundary territory and they have resisted an attack them sightseeing points.

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## BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

Early news from E.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 24.—The British government has issued orders to co-

mander of the British forces in the Philippines.

## DRINK & DRUGS

Why you can have the constant use of a

performed physician, nurses and attendants

in one of the 60 fine private rooms of a hotel.

modest, separate bedrooms.

Separate bath and toilet.

RATES from \$25 per week upward, depending upon method of treatment, service and accommodations.

of our physicians will treat any disease.

and services.

# ACTUAL WAR IN ORIENT BEGUN BY JAPAN WITH ATTACK ON GERMAN FORTRESS

## JAPANESE SHELL FORT TSING-TAU; ALLIES GIVE AID

Kaiser Must Withdraw His Forces to Guard East, Experts Say.

PRUSSIAN BORDER STRONGHOLD

AUSTRIA AVOIDS A WAR

[By Cable to The Tribune.] TOKIO, Aug. 24.—Russia's speedy concerted attack has delighted French military chiefs. They say that if they can hold the Germans near the present position for another week the worst will be over, as the Kaiser must withdraw his forces to save his harried army in eastern Prussia. The landowner who does this work, it is said, and it will be the most efficient of the German who hold even momentarily the impotent Russian army that is now in the field.

The incursion of large bodies of French troops into the German provinces of Westphalia and West Prussia, and their capture of the important positions of Gneisenau and Insterburg, bring them in front of series of more or less strongly fortified German cities.

Koenigsberg Strongest.

Among these fortresses one of the first in importance is Koenigsberg, on the Gulf of Danzig, a fortress of the first class. The city contains about 200,000 inhabitants and was formerly a Polish possession. The garrison in times of peace comprises three infantry regiments of three battalions each, a heavy cavalry regiment, a squadron of mounted rifles, two field artillery regiments, one garrison artillery regiment, two engineers battalions, and one battalion of the army service corps.

Thorn is another first class fortress guarded by a large number of outlying works. This place also has a garrison, nine infantry battalions, one regiment of hussars, one field artillery regiment, a garrison artillery regiment, and a battalion of fortress engineers. It is south west of Koenigsberg on the Polish frontier.

Allenstein Another.

Allenstein is, if anything, stronger than Thorn. Its garrison consists of six infantry battalions, one dragoner regiment, and a regiment of field artillery, but is the headquarters of the Thirty-seventh infantry division as well as the Seventy-fifth infantry brigade, and it is regarded as a place of considerable strategic importance.

AUSTRIA AVOIDS WAR.

Austria has avoided war with Japan by agreeing to dismantle the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, now at Tsing-Tau. Owing to the strained relations, the Austrian ambassador had been preparing to leave Tokio, but when his government agreed to the dismantling of the cruiser he let it be known he saw no occasion to quit his post.

JAPANESE APPROVE WAR.

Unanimous approval of the war with Germany, which is calmly and dispassionately discussed, summarizes public opinion.

The newspapers express regret over the necessity of hostilities, and continue to urge the public to refrain from exhibiting resentment toward the Germans.

They print messages of cheer to the war and navy, which they hope will be quickly victorious. An imperial messenger went to the shrines of Ise to inform the spirit of the imperial ancestors of Japan's declaration of war.

DOVES OMEN OF VICTORY.

It is announced that a flock of white doves descended on the roof of the imperial sanctuary at the moment of the expiration of the ultimatum to Germany, and this is accepted as an omen of speedy victory.

The Women's Patriotic association, which has a membership of 100,000, is sending to the volunteer nurses comfort packages for the soldiers, and will provide for the families of those who have been called to the service. The Red Cross Society is equipping a hospital ship.

NO NEWS OF GREAT WAR.

Communication between Japan and China has been severed for twenty-four hours.

Except for the meager news that has reached here from New York, the entire progress of the war in Europe is in the dark regarding the progress of the war in Europe.

It is believed that the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki has been cut.

GERMANS PREPARE DEFENSE.

TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 24.—The official message from Emperor William here has issued a warning against exaggeration of the importance of the capture of Gumbinnen by Russian troops. It says: "It is perfectly absurd to talk some dispatches do about the Russians having forced marched toward Berlin. It must be remembered that the fortresses at Koenigsberg, Posen, and Thorn are barring the way, to say nothing of the Austrians."

"Nevertheless, it is true that there is a general Russian advance."

BRITISH PEER IS WOUNDED.

Earl of Leven and Melville IV was seriously hurt at Waterloo—One of Wealthy Nobility.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON, Aug. 24.—The official bureau of the war office and administrative departments today that the Earl of Leven and Melville had been disabled in the early fight at Waterloo. The Earl recently passed his twenty-fourth birthday and is one of the richest of the bachelor peers. He is a lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys.

WHY TORTURES BEAR.

You can have the constant care of experienced physicians, nurses and attendants, one of the 60 fine private rooms of a large, comfortable residence located in the quiet of the beautiful residential district, Drexel Boulevard and the South Side Plaza, devoted exclusively to the care and treatment of high class men and women, the most diseased conditions caused by water.

DRINK & DRUGS.

We will accept all high class persons who come to "sober-up only" or take the water, or the wiser person who wants to be treated, the best physicians, nurses, attendants, methods of the Need Three Day Treatment, private departments, for drinking and water, the method of treatment, service and accommodations desired. Upon application our physicians will treat any patient in the home, Hotel or Club. Call or write.

REAL INSTITUTE.

pt. T. No. 511 West 46th St., Chicago, one Oakland 430 for full information of one nearest you of other offices.

Real Institute in 60 Principal Cities.

German Relief Women to Meet.

The ladies' committee of the German and Austria-Hungary Relief Association have announced a meeting will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Germania club to devise means of collecting funds for war sufferers. The committee has requested all German and Austria-Hungary women societies to send representative.

PRINCE FREDERICK SLAIN?

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PRIN

# HOLDS GERMANY WAS FORCED INTO WAR BY ITS JEALOUS NEIGHBORS

## SAY BARBARITIES OF THE GERMANS ARE HORRIFYING

**BELGIANS ACCUSE THEM OF ATTACKING WOMEN, TORTURING, AND KILLING WOUNDED.**

## ASK AMERICAN PROTEST

**ANTWERP, Aug. 24.—**The government of Belgium desires to place the following facts before the American people. The facts are furnished by the foreign minister, who hopes the American people will be aroused not by rumors, but by facts which have been authenticated by a commission of inquiry:

Charge 1. On Aug. 12, after the battle of Haenlein, the German infantry shot Maj. Van Damme through the mouth as he lay wounded. Twenty-six bullets were found in his head.

Charge 2. At Oranien on Aug. 6, the Germans picked up M. Knapp, seriously wounded, stood him against a tree, and shot him, afterward hacking his body to pieces with their swords.

Doctors and Nurses Fired On.

Charge 3. During the engagements at Hollongesuer, Barbon, Pontise, and Zeek the Germans repeatedly fired on nurses, stretchers, and ambulances, although they were working under the Red Cross.

Charge 4. At Boncelles the German troops marched to the attack bearing a Belgian flag.

Charge 5. On Aug. 6, at Votzen and before Liege, the Germans on several occasions fired on parties displaying the white flag.

Charge 6. At Veim, on Aug. 30, the Germans entered the residence of Mr. De Glinne Gevers while the household was asleep, destroyed the furniture, and stole valuable. Then they set fire to the barns, depopulated several farm implements, and killed the cattle. They stripped Mme. De Glinne Gevers naked and carried her several miles from the house. Afterwards they told her to run, and fired on her without killing her. Then they took the husband and shot him.

Old Man Roasted to Death.

Charge 7. At Oranien and Neerhepen on Aug. 10, 11, and 12, an aged villager was attacked by Germans. The feeble old man was then hung by the feet over a slow fire and roasted to death. In the same village numbers of young girls and children were attacked by Germans and several villagers were mutilated.

Charge 8. During the battle of Aerschot on Aug. 19, the Germans, to protect themselves from the fire of the Belgians, covered their advance by forcing four Belgian regiments to each other's bayonets in barbers and surrounded by small children to march ahead. The Belgians withdrew their fire, but when the Germans gained the position they wanted they opened fire on the women with a rapid fire gun wounding one. This is vouchered for under oath by Georges Gilson, commandant of the Ninth regiment of the line.

Leading Citizens Shot.

Charge 9. A statement made under oath by the surviving municipal officials of Aerschot shows that the Germans entered the town and sacked it without the slightest resistance on the part of the inhabitants, who had remained indoors. The Germans burst open doors and ordered the inhabitants out of their houses. In one street alone the first six men to appear on the thresholds were shot in the presence of their wives and children. On the following day the troops returned and compelled all the inhabitants to leave their homes. They conducted them a short distance from town and there shot the leading citizens, including the burgomaster, his son, a boy fifteen years old, and ten others. Then they compelled the other inhabitants to hold up their hands and march out of the town, to which they set fire.

Young Girls Publicly Outraged.

Charge 10. After the taking of Aerschot two young girls of good family were stripped naked in the public square and were repeatedly attacked by German soldiers in the presence of their officers.

The deepest indignation and resentment is aroused by a dispatch from the Belgian legation at Washington, in which the German embassy is attempting to palliate the excesses committed by the Germans, saying that they were enraged by the mistreatment of Germans in Antwerp.

Consul General Diederich assured the minister of foreign affairs that not a single German had been maltreated at Antwerp and that the only possible cause for complaint was the sacking of German saloons by a mob. The Belgian government says that it looks to the United States to insist that the struggle be henceforth conducted in accordance with the usages of humanity and civilization.

Must Burn Villages.

London, Aug. 25.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph quotes a letter written by a German army officer to the Dusseldorf Tagblatt, in which he said:

"We are simply compelled to burn villages because civilians, especially women, shoot on our advancing troops. Yesterday civilians from a church tower killed several of my men. We took prisoners all the occupants of the church and shot them and burned several houses to teach the civilians a lesson."

"Whenever we are fortunate enough to capture French snipers we hang them up on the trees along the road."

ALBANIA REBELS IN AVLONA.

Rome Sends Report of Insurgents Entering Into City and Raising Their Flags.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says a message has been received there from Avlona, Albania, declaring that Albanian insurgents have entered the city and raised their flag.

Prince William in Italy.

Rome, Aug. 24.—The steamer Jonio has arrived at Bari, Italy, bringing Prince William of Wied, mpt of Albania, the princess, and their children. They embarked at Alia, to which port they had fled from Albania.

## British "Book of Fate" Says Germany Courted War With Powers.

### The Times

London, Aug. 14.—[Correspondence.]—Probably never before in the history of the world has been presented to the public such a "book of fate" as the parliamentary "White Book" telling the dramatic story of the fortnight before Great Britain declared war on Germany.

It is a grim story told with grim simplicity. The drama, which was compressed within seventy-four foolscap pages, unfolds itself from page to page, like a great movie picture.

Only one episode does the tragic language of diplomacy reveal the hidden fire. It never departs once from the code of self-respect and formal courtesy which constitute its code, yet it thrills throughout to the hot pulse of passion none the less fervent because kept under stern control.

From one capital to another the telegraph wires flash for one brief fortnight the conversation carried on between the bold dozen men who hold, or dare to hold, the fate of Europe in their hands.

Then the curtain falls, the conversations cease. They give place to the hurried tramp of arms, millions, to the awful silence that follows upon the "castigation" of Serbia.

All within a brief fortnight. There is a sort of sinister humor in the short prologue which shows British diplomacy suddenly awaking to a vague sense of danger. Austro-German diplomacy will speak "with flattery lips and a double tongue."

The first dispatch is dated July 20. It records a conversation between Sir Edward Grey and the German ambassador in London, who, being asked whether he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Serbia, merely replied that he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable.

Sir Edward remarked that he had heard nothing, except indirectly, that the Austrian foreign minister had "decreed" the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up." Sir Edward added that he assumed that the Austrian government would do nothing until it first had disclosed to the public the case against Serbia, founded, presumably, upon what had transpired [in the trial of the German ambassador] to the court saying he certainly assumed that it "would act upon some case that would be made known."

Three days later, with the knowledge of Germany alone, the Austrian government, which had so warmly deprecate the notion that the situation was "grave," flung its ultimatum at Serbia—an ultimatum unparalleled, according to the allies, in the history of diplomacy.

As Sir Edward Grey said on the following day, "I have never before seen one state address to another independent state a document so formidable a character—and, be it added, "rendered doubly formidable by aulatory demands for a sum total of forty-eight hours."

And that was Austria's ultimatum to Serbia? The white book reproduces but does not discuss it. Nor is this the time or the place to deal with it at any length.

Was it a better "case" than the one that, buttressed with palpable Austrian forgeries, had crumbled to pieces even before a reluctant Austrian tribunal after the crisis of 1909?

The hands that perpetrated the Sarajevo murders were Serb, but were the brains that engineered it also Serb?

Had not the unfortunate archduke, with his conception of a triad monarchy in which the Slavonic should have equal recognition with the German and the Magyar, far more uncompromising than Vienna and in Pethz than in Belgrade?

Similar arguments were used by the French and then by the Italian govern-

ment to press Sir Edward Grey to throw the weight of British influence into the scale in the only way in which they believed it could effectively redress the balance against the influences that were making for war in Vienna and in Berlin.

But the British foreign minister had to reckon with public opinion in this country and to Mr. Cambon (July 26) explained that "it approached as the present difficulty from quite a different point of view than that taken during the difficulty as to Morocco a few years ago. In the case of Morocco the dispute was one in which France was primarily interested, and in which it appeared that Germany, and in which, owing to pressure from its allies, France and ourselves, jointly or separately,

"I have desired this and worked for as far as I could through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved."

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# CHICAGO ALDERMEN PASS LAW TO PREVENT FOOD PRICE MANIPULATION.

## COUNCIL PASSES FOOD COST CURB; MAYOR TO SIGN

Measure Barring Hoarding  
to Get War Prices Voted  
Unanimously.

### LICENSE BILL HELD UP

The city council in a special session yesterday dealt a blow to the war time cost of living.

An ordinance, prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Hornstein, prohibiting hoarding and regrating, was introduced by Ald. James Lawley, chairman of the minority committee.

The ordinance brought forth strong objections from Aldermen Hey, Upstate and Kox. It was passed, however, by a unanimous vote of the fifty-seven members present, the objectors voting for the ordinance when the vote was called.

Mayor Harrison said he would sign the ordinance, but asserted he did not believe food prices can be regulated much by legislation, although the publicity and agitation certainly had a lowering effect on prices.

**Would Curb Speculators.**

The measure is intended to prevent the purchasing of foodstuffs and storing them for the purpose of speculation or for enhancing their value. It is aimed at commission men and speculators. The special session, called to consider the ordinance, met at the request of Aldermen Lawley, Haderlein and Lynch. Mayor Harrison, who returned earlier in the day from the east, presided.

"The markets' commission which was appointed last year to begin investigating food prices and to find reasons why prices were not warranted by any condition of supply and demand in the local territory," said Ald. Lawley. "The commission was called in by persons who are suffering from the advanced price."

**Asks If It Is Legal.**

Ald. Hay immediately required of Assistant Corporation Counsel Hornstein if the ordinance was constitutional.

"This ordinance does not do what it is intended to do," he said. "The persons we should reach are the board of trade, controlled by Patten and a few Englishmen who are cornering grain; and they can't be reached by this ordinance."

Ald. Ahern wanted to investigate the packing companies to see if the report that beef is being canned in Chicago and shipped to Canada by way of Detroit. Ald. Lawley informed him, however, that the federal government was investigating the packers and were in a better position to prosecute them than the city. Ald. Hay objected to the ordinance.

**Kunz Urges City Markets.**

"What we need here are city markets," Ald. Kunz said. "Action on this ordinance should be postponed until the rest of the aldermen have a chance to look into the proposition."

Kunz made a motion to defer action for a week, but when ten names had been called, and "Bathhouse John" Coughlin stood as his only supporter he withdrew it. The ordinance was then passed unanimously.

More serious opposition appeared against the ordinance requiring wholesalers, jobbers, and commission men who handle foodstuffs to take out a license. It was explained by Ald. Lawley that licenses of firms which made false charges and false statements about their products and the like could be revoked under the measure. The license, he said, would give the city a powerful curb on commission men.

**Let It Be Deferred.**

Ald. Kunz objected to the ordinance and Ald. Lawley finally acquiesced in having it referred to the judiciary committee.

Ald. Kearns introduced an order calling for an investigation of wholesale clothing dealers. He contended the price of clothing had advanced 10 to 50 percent since the war started. The order was referred.

The attention of the council was called by Ald. Merriman to the fact that measures should be taken now to care for the poor and destitute during the winter, who, he said, would reach 100,000 in number.

Several representatives of stockyards packing companies appeared at the meeting to protest the proposed investigation by Assistant District Attorney Albert L. Hopkins, in charge of the food investigation, the packers' side of the complaints against prices of beef and meat products. In addition books and papers subpoenaed by the government also were brought in.

**Wilson Widens Inquiry.**

Grand jury investigation of the complaints that the stockyards packers and other food handlers took advantage of the European war to raise the price of meats and foodstuffs was ordered at Chicago and Indianapolis during the day by Attorney General McReynolds, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The Chicago investigation, which has been carried on for a week under the direction of District Attorney Wilkerson, was ordered continued. The prices of sugar, flour, fruits, and vegetables also were included in the general investigation.

President Wilson announced his satisfaction with the progress of the inquiry thus far. He said he understood evidence had been found of combinations and agreements to fix prices. These, according to the president, will be investigated in the light of the Sherman anti-trust law.

**GERMAN CASUALTIES 823.**

This is Sixth List—Of One Force of

1,000 at Liege, Only 100

Return Alive.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Aug. 24.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the sixth list of German casualties was published yesterday. It contains the names of 823. The heaviest of the German losses in the war, the correspondent says, is shown by the fact that only 100 out of 1,000 soldiers from Rostock returned alive from Liege.



## DEBATE BENEFIT OF LATIN TRADE

Chicagoan Refutes New  
York's Gloomy View of  
South America.

## REPUBLICS MINUS CASH?

Are the export trade opportunities in Latin America really what they are alleged to be?

The seeming variance of opinion about the South American republics as golden fields for the exploitation of American manufacturers has caused numerous inquiries to be sent to THE TRIBUNE.

The communication of a Wisconsin company quoted the opinion of a New York commission house that the outlook is anything but bright. The commission firm had failed to dispose of any of the product of the Wisconsin factory in Brazil and the Argentine. E. N. Hurley and M. G. Glenn, officials of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, who headed the delegation of manufacturers to South America in winter, explained that conditions are unstable at present, but that manufacturers of the country have an opportunity which will not come again.

### Business at Standstill.

Quoting from the letter of the New York firm:

Candidly, we are not at all surprised that we are without any business either of the South American republics, where we operate extensively. If you knew the conditions as we do you would be equally surprised.

South America is in a deadlock. There is nothing as business. The only thing they are taking is foodstuffs, and even this is difficult in obtaining.

They have not money to pay their bills. Even if they had it is almost impossible to obtain transportation. If transportation were open it would be next to impossible to ship because of the exorbitant rates for war risks now prevailing.

The trouble with the average American manufacturer is that he is ignorant of foreign conditions. Two or three weeks ago we were all crying for war, stating this would be one of our greatest opportunities. We are as much at war as the European nations themselves. Fortunately we are not spilling any blood, but we assure you that all our goods are engaged in foreign trade, and are sweating blood.

And the situation is anything but bright.

Business first will have to stop fighting and after this some good Samaritan will have to pour millions of dollars into South American republics in order to help them out of their predicament.

### Francis Fitted for Post.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]

David R. Francis of St. Louis, former governor of Missouri, probably will accept the post of ambassador of the United States to the Argentine Republic, which has been offered him by President Wilson.

Mr. Francis is a member of an important firm of grain merchants. Besides having been governor of Missouri, he served as secretary of the interior in the second cabinet of President Cleveland, and later was president of the St. Louis World's fair.

Financially he has been conspicuous as a director of several big St. Louis banks, as a trustee of the New York Life Insurance company, and as a president of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange.

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### Great Pressured to be Ambassadors.

Great pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Francis by men who see in the Argentine mission at the present time a tremendous opportunity to bring together in friendly and commercial unity the twenty-one republics of the western hemisphere, which now stand in such striking contrast to the warring monarchies of the old world.

### U. S. Can Become a Leader.

It is not the desire of the United States to immediate commercial advantage for this country, which is expected to appeal to Mr. Francis, but rather the opportunity which presents itself for the United States to step forward into a position of fraternal and financial leadership among the free and democratic nations on this side of the Atlantic.

With the appointment of Mr. Francis to the Argentine the United States will be represented by a diplomat of ambassadorial rank at each of the A-B-C powers, or credit and exchange arrangements, which are at present a barrier between the trade of the two continents.

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### Seamen's Bill Up Today.

For the purpose of paving the way for the manning of the vessels purchased by the administration bill, which is not yet passed, the Senate will meet this afternoon by Representative Alexander of Missouri.

The measure is a direct challenge to the shipping interests of this country to prove that they are capable of handling American business. If they accept the challenge and perform the work, the government corporation is not likely to become active in European and Asiatic fields.

The measure, however, is absolutely unlimited in its scope and leaves the way open for the government to enter the shipping business wherever it becomes apparent that the private lines are not capable of carrying the trade or are overcharging American exporters.

### Three Companies Accept Registry.

The United States Steel corporation, the Standard Oil company, and the United Fuel company have notified the government of their intention to put their interests under the American flag, under the new law extending home registry to foreign built craft.

The decisions of these three corporations will give nearly 100 steamships, with a gross tonnage of about 400,000, as well as a nucleus of a new American merchant marine.

The American Steamship Association has announced it will translate any formal letters for South American trade into Spanish for its members.

## ALLIES RELYING ON SUCCESS OF FRENCH DEFENSE

Plan to Let Germans Reach  
First Line of Forts  
Held Wise Move.

### BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]

—While shrouded in mystery as far as America is concerned, the main points of movement of the German, Austrian, and allied armies are quite apparent to the military student.

In the first place, the great German advance is sweeping forward with its center of gravity about Longwy and its front extending practically from Metz to Sedan. The central mass undoubtedly has at least nine corps of between 45,000 and 50,000 men. This movement is directed straight against the main French left wing, which is somewhere around Reims. All other operations are subordinate to this main movement.

The German column moving through Belgium and consisting of some five corps and probably 30,000 cavalry is designed to cover the main advances on the right flank. This will deal with the Belgian army still in the field, with the three British corps, and what French troops remain on the fortified line of Little-Mainz.

An advance by Russia in that direction

will not become dangerous to Germany until the Vesoul river has been crossed and the line of the Oder attacked. Should this be done by the French, then will show what terrible disadvantages Russia will suffer in offensive operations against East Prussia.

A great point is being made in the European press of Russian success in East Prussia. While hard fighting may still occur in that area, a study of the German frontier in that theater will show what terrible disadvantages Russia will suffer in offensive operations against East Prussia.

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# The Chicago Tribune

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FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

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All manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

## SWORN CIRCULATION.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4074 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily ..... 261,375  
Sunday ..... 400,556

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money no paid has been refunded.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

## TO BE CONTINUED?

The real test of "watchful waiting" now approaches. Mexico is full of threats. Villa's attitude toward Carranza and the faction of the Constitutionalists in possession of Mexico City is one of undisguised suspicion. He has had no part in the triumph, but remains in the north with his army. Carranza's attitude toward him is one of indifference if not hostility.

It is to be wished fervently that these contentions men will find some way to keep the peace themselves and allow what there is of the undisturbed world to have peace.

## THE FASHIONS.

In 1870 the interruption of the fashions was not the immediate consequence of hostilities. It was not until Versailles had fallen that Paris accommodated itself to the fact that it was in difficulty. Ernest Alfred Vizetelly's book "Days of Adventure" describes how the Parisians finally accepted the seriousness of their situation. This war correspondent was in Paris during the siege. Later he was with the army of the Loire and in the six days' fighting at La Mala.

Paris had been extraordinarily indifferent to failure of French arms. The boulevards were cleared of gay men and women only when the national guard became disgusted, closed the restaurants, and swept the spectacle of light hearted gayety of the streets. Then the Parisians found the Germans at their doors.

The Viscount de Renneville issued an announcement stating that in presence of the events which were occurring she was constrained to suspend the publication of her renowned journal of fashions, La Gazette Rosee. This was a tragic blow, both for the Parisians themselves and for all the world beyond them. There would be no more Paris fashions!

To what despair would not millions of women be reduced? How would they dress, even supposing that they should contrive to dress at all? The thought was appalling, and as one and another great courtier closed his doors Paris began to realize that her prestige was indeed in jeopardy.

The catastrophe has come earlier this time. When mobilization was ordered the boulevards and cafés were put on war footing instantly, the curfew began to ring, and Americans to consider how fashions might be contrived and dictated at home.

By falling back upon the native ruggedness of our national character we probably shall be able to survive this debacle of clothes.

## TRIALS OF WORKING WOMEN.

Complaints are being made that in all our recent agitation for the intelligent handling of the problem of unemployed woman was completely lost sight of. As a matter of fact, it is stated, woman suffers from unemployment to a not inconsiderable extent. Many of the trades open to her are seasonal. In time of general depression women get no more consideration from employers than men.

While there are, however, a hundred and one places where the unemployed man can spend the day, and even night, where he can find shelter from cold and rain, where he can even get food free, the number of places open to the unemployed woman is very small. She cannot spend the day in a saloon. She cannot sleep in a hallway. She does not enjoy the man's privilege of panhandling. She cannot beg in the street the price of a cup of coffee.

Why does not the woman who is in such a plight turn to housework? It is often asked. To begin with, there is no housework for all such unemployed women. Then again, not all such women are fit for housework. You cannot make a cook out of a glovemaker or a bindery girl on short notice, or no notice at all. The problem of unemployment among women, it is argued, must be met with the same provisions and agencies that come to the help of the unemployed man. There is not only reason in this demand: justice and humanity are on its side. The woman out of a job is entitled to all the consideration man gets—and more.

## WASTE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The average age at which a student completes the course in medicine in France, Germany, or Great Britain is 23. In the Netherlands it is 24. The average age of the graduate of an American medical college exacting a preparatory training equal to that of the continental medical schools is 26. There is a difference of at least two years in the ages at which physicians are ready to enter upon practice in the United States. Why fail waste of time? And where does it come in?

Principal Franklin W. Johnson of the University High school, Chicago, answers these questions in an article on "Waste in Education" in a recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly. We are wasting these two years, no says, in our elementary and secondary schools. We assign eight years to elementary, four years to secondary, and four years to collegiate education. This allotment of time to the various schools, he asserts, is not based on any rational theory, but is rather the result of accident.

The waste in our elementary and secondary schools, Principal Johnson claims, is due in the first place to a lack of coordination between the separate parts of our school organization. In the next place it is due to the inferior training of our teachers. The teachers in the German secondary schools are much better equipped both in scholastic and professional requirements than American teachers are. A man is not appointed instructor in a gymnasium merely on the strength of his diploma. He must go through his "trial period" before he is permanently intrusted with the work of teaching. Germany, however, can exact such requirements from its teachers much more readily, it is pointed

out, because the position there is practically for life and carries a pension with it, while in the United States teachers pretty generally aim to get out of their profession after a time because of its economic limitations. And while they are in it they are shifted from school to school.

The Chicago principal outlines a program for the elimination of this waste from our educational system. Improve the methods of instruction, he suggests, have a better adjustment of our school organization, eliminate unnecessary reviews and repetitions, and, last but not least, lengthen the school year by cutting down the long summer vacations. These are suggestions to be taken seriously by the men and women directing our educational system. To waste two years of a youth's life in unnecessary dawdling in and between schools is not only reprehensible, it is well nigh criminal.

## THE WHITE BOOKS.

What staggered the American public in the European crisis more than its extent was its suddenness. Such an event, we felt, ought somehow to have come only after due preparation, with solemn deliberation and formal state. Instead it sprang up like a titanic jack-in-the-box, and for days we could not bring ourselves to believe it was anything but a trick to frighten us, a huge joke which presently would be cleared.

Europe was more prepared than we. Measures had been taken, such as the increase of armaments, the Schoenheit Lengsfeld. Come on with the remaining adventures of Otto Hauwitz.

GREAT wars may produce great poetry, but you can't prove it by William Wordsworth's appeal to these here United States. It is distinctly n.g.

OUR Idol Strategist informs us that the reason the Germans are advancing so rapidly is that the Russians are pursuing them

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agit homines nostri  
at faro libali.—JOURNAL

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Whereas, the other Powers have requested

from this Tower of Truthfulness an indication of its attitude—

Resolved, that this Power is, and proposes to remain, entirely neutral; and that its philosophical attitude is, a plague on all your houses!

## CAN YOU?

I've read the British "White Book."

I don't remember when I've been  
so strongly, deeply stirred.

The notes of Mr. Goschen,

Replies of Mr. Grey,

The German chancellor's remarks,

What Clemen had to say—

These things are more absorbing

Than ever I've seen;

They show me how the war began,

However dark the end.

I weigh each cause well

And every power's claim,

And I'll be hanged if I can tell

Which nation is to blame.

OUR proclamation of neutrality covers E. M. &amp;

and the Schoenheit Lengsfeld. Come on with the

remaining adventures of Otto Hauwitz.

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LIFE'S LITTLE IRITATIONS.

To pay for exclusive telephone service, and

they have to visit a drug store to telephone, be-

cause "we're working on the line."

IF the United States army were massed on

the continent of Europe it probably would be

mistaken for a scouting party.

THE programme of the Pittsburgh Ladies' or-

chestra mentions that the concluding number, a

patriotic song, "has the endorsement of the

Hon. Champ Clark and many other musical au-

thorities." The Hon. Champ got his start as a

musical critic by boosting the "Hour Dawn Song."

## MODEST MR. DIX.

[From the Terra Haute Saturday Spectator.]

Mr. and Mrs. G. Oscar Dix have just bought

a five passenger touring car: "G. O. D."

being the initials to be placed on the car, in

order not to appear too conspicuous, the letters

will be somewhat concealed by scroll work.

THE theory that the Germans, and the French,

and other peoples are pawns or puppets in the

hands of royal players is attractive, but it doesn't

square with the facts. The man in the street in Berlin, or Paris, or London, or St. Petersburg

wants to fight. What has become of the general

strike that was threatened in case war was de-

clared?

## Higher Mathematics.

[From the Inevitable Journal.]

Four of these cars were placed in service today.

Fifty will be added next month, and fifty each

successing month until 132 are in operation.

FROM the reviews of Mr. Dreiser's novel of

business life we gather that it should be sold in

stationers' shops, along with ledgers, blank

deeds, pens, mucilage, and other commercial pheno-

mena.

## HISTORY'S LITTLE REPETITIONS.

[London, Aug. 24.—The first casualty list con-

tains but three names. One of them is that of

the Earl of Leven and Melville, a lieutenant in

the Second Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, who

was dangerously wounded Aug. 22, apparently

in the cavalry fight in Waterloo.

AT the lowest calculation ten thousand foreign

pianists, violinists, and singers are headed for

this country, those who had planned to come

being several months ahead of their schedule. It

looks like a busy concert season.

## POEMS YOU MAY NOT KNOW.

Dark Wings.

(James Stephens in Poetry.)

Sing while you may, O bird upon the tree!

Although on high, wide-winged above the day,

Chill evening broadens to immensity,

Sing while you may.

On thee, wide-roving, too, intent to slay,

The hawk's stout pinion buys him terribly—

Thus near the one is of thy happy lay.

The day and thee and miserable me

Dark wings shall cover up and hide away

Where no song stirs of bird or memory:

Sing while you may.

ONE of war's little ironies is the announcement

that a flock of white doves descended on

the imperial sanctuary in Japan at the moment

the ultimatum to Germany expired. This is ac-

cepted in the artless Japanese way, as an omen of speedy victory over Germany.

## The Second Post.

[From the New York Times.]

Nashville, Tenn.: "Dear Sirs: Will you tell us all

anything that draws people or runs them away?

there is a party that I would like to have them

drawn closer to me, and have you got powder

that you can send to people away. Do you

know any powder that can do this kind of work?

either bring or send them away. Please, and

me in return mail.

Offenders and trespassers were locked up in a curious little stone prison, shaped

like a beehive, near the landing place.

The most fascinating feature of the

island is the large herd of kangaroos

and rock wallabies, brought several years

ago from Australia, and which have pro-

pered and multiplied in the most wonder-

ful manner. Indeed, the island is over-

populated with these animals.

AMONG those learning something every day

is the Gentleman at the Adjoining Desk. He

has discovered that there really is such an official

as a burgomaster—a figure that hitherto had

associated only with comic operas.

If we understand the art of war—which we

don't—the idea is to do the fighting in the other

fellow's front yard, and thereby save your own

premises from being messed up.

WHY HOGS ARE HIGH.

[From the Law, Ill., Gazette.]

Cartons of soft candies cost \$2.75 per box at G. M. Wales &amp; Sons west



# Photoplay Stories and News

By Kitty Kelly

## "SUSIE'S NEW SHOES."

Beauty.  
Susie Van Dusen.....Marguerite Fischer  
William Van Dusen.....Harry Pollard  
Blind Beggar.....Joseph Harris  
Mrs. Riley.....Mary Scott



**JIDE** comedy domestic complication is handled with the characteristic cleverness and refinement that mark the *Beauty* films as joys forever.

Now things made Susie's eyes so shiny as a perfectly good bargain advertisement; few things so disturbed the soul-located very close to his pocketbook—of her. Shee had as that identical optical thine. William had a sort of constitutional horror for the bargain made instinct. He was a man of many moods, all her menses and masterfulness, could not eradicate. This did not seriously distract her, however. Holding the balance of power as she did. She continued to smile, and shine, and go bargain seeking.

The situation being such, it was merely a conventional scene which opened on the front porch where the Van Dusens sat leading the shoe "ad" upon which Susie's eyes fluttered. After the intermission, William, with hands over a bill. Inadequate in the lady's eyes, so helped himself to the purse he carried in his inside coat pocket and went off to put her good looking coiffure. During this absorbing occupation it occurred to William's shifty soul to play a joke on Susie, his low brow instinct suggesting the removal of the purse from her bag. While she swung blithely down the street, plus sale-bent, he chuckled ghoulishly at the discomfiture she was walking straight into.

The discomfiture occurred as per expectation, with an owl-like laugh erupting upon the lips of the blind beggar.

In the shop Susie sat next to a shawl clad Mrs. Riley, who, in departing, departed accidentally with the Van Dusen purse. Discovering her mistake, she returned with it, thereby circumstantially laying herself open to the accusation of having abstracted the coin purse, which Susie missed when she tried to pay for her shoes. A person of impulse, she ran out in pursuit of Mrs. Riley, wearing the unpaid for shoes, so she cleric followed her shrieking, "Shopifter!"

The arm of the law then came along, gathering in the protesting woman and speculating clerk, and led the group off to the police station, followed by an interested procession of mobile bystanders, among them a persistent blind beggar. The telephone soon brought Susie's woes to William's ears, and he flew to her rescue, finding himself in the unhappy situation, in order to act as liberating knight, of being obliged either to confess his abominable joke to his wife or

leave Mrs. Riley to languish in jail. Not a nice position for a gentleman. The blind beggar from an observer's bench watched William's mental squirmings over this situation. The blind beggar witnessed William's clever restoration of the purse to the bag, which Susie had laid on the table while she favored the magistrate with a voluble account of the circumstances.

William, thought, himself very clever, indeed, when the bag was opened and the purse discovered, and the hostile group dissolved itself into a welter of effusive apology. He continued to think himself clever as he piloted his repentant wife home with the air of a gracious beneficence.

"The Sheriff's Sister" [Broncho-Mutual]

—Scene showing binding, choking, and abdication of woman: shorter scene showing dead body on hand.

"The Viking Queen" [Edison]—Choking guard, kidnapping, abduction of queen.

"Fawn Ticket 912" [Selig]—Shortened both gambling scenes to flashes; man striking other man on head.

"Through the Dark" [Broncho-Mutual]—Scene. "Come on, the cops won't let you work any way" and "Your wife is a crook, come across or I'll tell your friends"; men with revolver entering house.

"Mr. Noisy" [Majestic-Mutual-Man shooting]—Man shooting, taking gun.

"Mexican Mine Fraud" [Pasqual]—Helpup and binding of newspaperman.

Hippodrome clowns, who have signed up for a season with David Horsey, who is planning to make this year gay with seven comedies a week.

Some Thanhouser folk, among them Mignon Anderson and Morris Foster, went through Chicago yesterday bound for the Yellowstone park, which is to furnish the settings for a big picture of the future. Lloyd Lonergan intended accompanying the party as director, but the death of the Thanhouser chief, Charles J. Hite, called him back to New Rochelle.

The Universal people have moved into their new plant, located just beyond the Hollywood hills.

William Bechtel of the Edison ranks has gone back to the studio after a stay at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he tried to get rid of a severe attack of rheumatism.

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## Blank Spaces in Movies.

The municipal board of moving picture censors made the following changes in films yesterday:

### REJECTIONS.

"The Man From the Past" [Kay Bee Mutual]—Intoxicated woman staggering to auto; both scenes showing woman sitting on man's lap; shorter scenes showing bodies underneath auto.

"Village 'Neath the Sea" [Domino-Mutual]—Scene showing binding, choking, and abdication of woman: shorter scene showing dead body on hand.

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"Mexican Mine Fraud" [Pasqual]—Helpup and binding of newspaperman.

### CUTOUTS.

"First Love Best" [Kay Bee Mutual]—Intoxicated woman staggering to auto; both scenes showing woman sitting on man's lap; shorter scenes showing bodies underneath auto.

"Village 'Neath the Sea" [Domino-Mutual]

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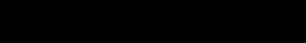
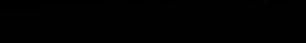
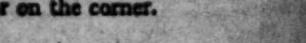
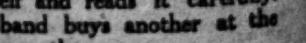
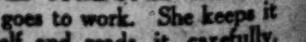
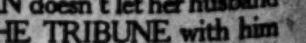
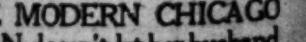
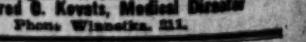
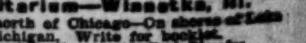
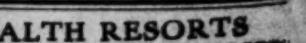
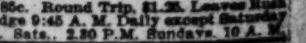
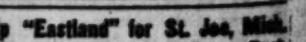
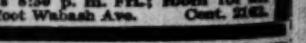
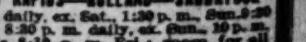
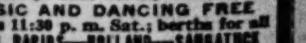
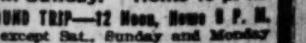
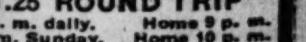
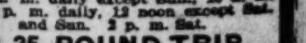
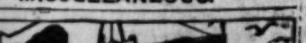
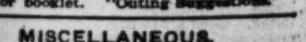
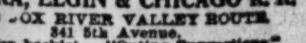
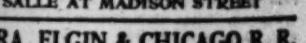
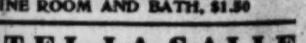
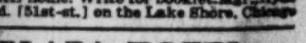
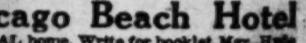
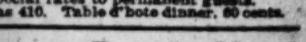
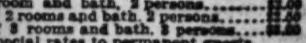
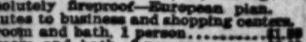
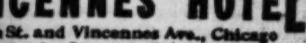
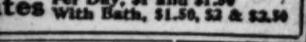
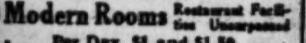
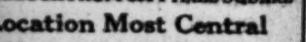
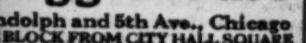
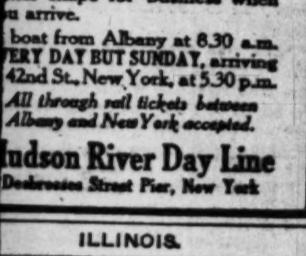
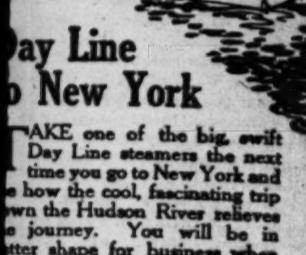
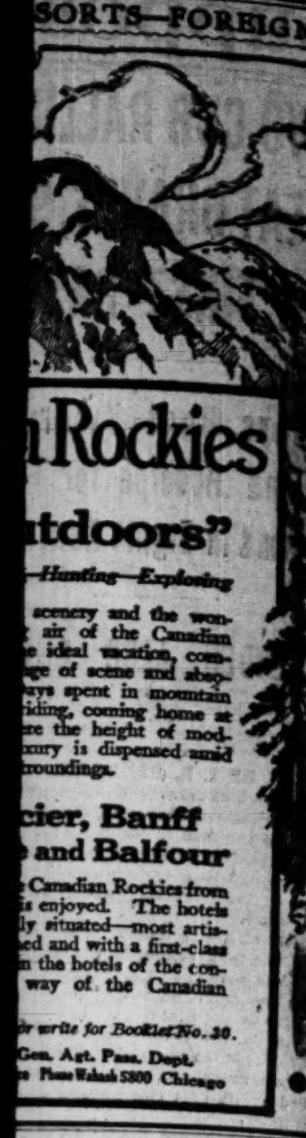
### CUTOUTS.











# BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

14

## PROFIT TAKING WEAKENS WHEAT

**Early Prices Highest of Season; Outside Buying Support Less Aggressive.**

### CASH OATS SALES BIG.

September wheat closed a trifle higher yesterday, but in the latter part of the session there was heavy realization in the deferred months and final quotations were 4¢ up to 4¢ off. In the early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest points on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. Profit taking was heavy after December was worked up to \$1.05 and May was sold freely from \$1.12 down. On the decrease there was fair support.

A strong market was created with leading the selling, and Chapman, Curtis-Curtis, Barrell, and Colvin were also sellers. J. Rosenbaum and Wagner were buyers. The speculative trade was not large. The cash market was firm, with premiums for contract grades about the same as recently. Shipping sales were 35,000 bu, principally to mills. Offerings of both spring and winter wheat from the country are light.

#### Stocks Light Northwest.

Northwestern reports were a little bullish. Minneapolis stocks are down to about 1,265,000 bu, against 7,365,000 a year ago, and farmers are preparing to hold a large portion of their crop. Cash prices at the northwestern market were firm, and fair four sales were reported. Wet weather interfering with threshing in some sections of the northwest and in Canada. The spring wheat crop is early and the movement is starting in heavy about a week or two earlier than usual.

World's shipments were 11,904,000 bu, of which Brothman estimated 10,775,000 bu from this country and Canada. On passage stocks decreased 1,052,000 bu for the week. Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 90,000 bu for two days. Clearances for the day were 761,000 bu wheat and flour. Liverpool was 114 higher, influenced by the strong American and Winnipeg markets.

#### Visible Supply Decreases.

Liverpool reported the large shipments from this country counteracted in the market by imports. Prices were 4¢ to 12¢ lower at the close, most of the pressure being on the deferred future. Balfour-Frost & Lederer, Ltd., and Armstrong were credited with selling.

Receipts here were 63 cars, and 323 cars were inspected yesterday. British stocks were firmly held at 4d advance. The English market was reported more active. The visible supply decreased 58,000 bags against 45,700,000 bu a year ago. Total visible supply is now \$3,000,000 bu, against 45,700,000 bu a year ago. Local stocks decreased 188,000 bu, making the total supply here 4,601,000 bu a year ago.

#### Deferred Corn Futures Weak.

In corn the trade was out of favor, and the demand was weak. Prices were 4¢ to 12¢ lower at the close, most of the pressure being on the deferred future. Balfour-Frost & Lederer, Ltd., and Armstrong were credited with selling.

Receipts here were 63 cars, and 323 cars were inspected yesterday. British stocks were firmly held at 4d advance. The English market was reported more active. The visible supply decreased 58,000 bags against 45,700,000 bu a year ago. Total visible supply is now \$3,000,000 bu, against 45,700,000 bu a year ago. Local stocks decreased 188,000 bu, making the total supply here 4,601,000 bu a year ago.

#### Exporters Big Lot of Oats.

There was an enormous trade in oats. Export business was firm, with imports reported at 1,000,000 bu, and exports at 1,000,000 bu. Cash houses were credited with buying a big line of September, and seaboard export reports showed the demand was strong, being the big buying point.

Receipts here were 4¢ to 12¢ lower, but there was heavy profit taking by longs, and bear leaders were aggressive in their selling. Offerings of oats were 1,000,000 bu, against 1,000,000 bu a year ago. Receipts here were 20¢ to 30¢ lower. Liverpool was 114 higher, influenced by the strong American and New York markets last day or so. The visible supply increased 120,000 bu, and local stocks decreased 210,000 bu, making the total 780,000 bu.

#### Hog Products Have Setback.

Prices were lower throughout the list at the close, but the buying was mainly limited to the market extent by the heavy realization. Export sales were placed at 1,200,000 bu, or over and total sales were 1,250,000 bu, mostly for export. Some estimates showed the demand was strong, being the big buying point.

Receipts here were 4¢ to 12¢ lower,

but there was no real demand and light offerings. On passage corn stocks decreased 2,790,000 bu, but shipping sales were 100,000 bu. Receipts here were 20¢ to 30¢ lower. Liverpool was 114 higher, influenced by the strong American and New York markets last day or so. The visible supply increased 120,000 bu, and local stocks decreased 210,000 bu, making the total 780,000 bu.

#### Rainy Prices Up Sharply.

Prices advanced 2¢ to 6d, and No. 3 oats sold at \$1.05. No. 3 red 57¢. Receipts were 5 cars.

Barley was a firm underwriter, with mailing at 67¢/68¢, and screenings, 67¢/68¢. Receipts at 5 cars.

Tinctor, No. 1 corn, with September \$1.05, October, \$1.05, November, \$1.05, and December, \$1.05. Receipts 7 cars.

Duluth stock closed steady to 4¢ lower, with cash on track and September \$1.05. October, \$1.05; November, \$1.05; December, \$1.05. Receipts 7 cars.

Winnipeg closed steady to 4¢ lower, with October \$1.05. November, \$1.05, and December, \$1.05. Receipts 7 cars.

#### AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—The highest prices yet recorded here since the war market began were reached today in wheat, with a record of 1,265,000 bu, and 1,250,000 bu cash houses were credited with buying a big line of September, and seaboard export reports showed the demand was strong, being the big buying point.

Receipts here were 4¢ to 12¢ lower,

but there was no real demand and light offerings. On passage corn stocks decreased 2,790,000 bu, but shipping sales were 100,000 bu. Receipts here were 20¢ to 30¢ lower. Liverpool was 114 higher, influenced by the strong American and New York markets last day or so. The visible supply increased 120,000 bu, and local stocks decreased 210,000 bu, making the total 780,000 bu.

#### YOUTHLAND: MINN., Aug. 24.—WHEAT—On track and to 4¢ lower, but cash on track and September \$1.05. No. 3 white, \$1.05; No. 3 red, \$1.05; No. 3, 57¢. CORN—No. 1 northern, old \$1.17¢; No. 2 northern, \$1.15¢; No. 3, 57¢. Receipts 7 cars.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—WHEAT—No. 2 track, to arrive, \$1.05/\$1.04; Montana No. 2 on track, \$1.04; No. 3, 57¢. Receipts 7 cars.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—WHEAT—No. 2 track, to arrive, \$1.05/\$1.04; Montana No. 2 on track, to arrive, \$1.05/\$1.04; No. 3, 57¢.

#### TEXAS CO. EARNED 20.6 PER CENT

### BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

#### RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

##### WHEAT.

Open. High. Low

Sept. 1.00 1.01 99

Dec. 1.04 1.05 1.03

May 1.11 1.10 1.10

Aug. 24

22

Sept.

Dec.

May

July







## TO RENT—STORES—WEST.

RENT—HAIR SALON STORE AND BARBERSHOP. 100 ft. long; 20 ft. wide; stone, electric and gas; up to date; ships, etc. \$1,000. Rent reasonable. Address: 112 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—COR. WASHINGTON AND WADDELL-ST. Lease warehouse, 365 E. Illinois-st. Lease expires May 1, 1917. Rent from Sept. 1st. Desirable space and may be had at an unusually low price. Address P J 117, Tribune.

## TO RENT—OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

Dwight's.

TO RENT—5,500 and 1,800 square feet desirable Michigan-av. office space. For rent from Sept. 1st. Vacated to take larger quarters. Lease runs to May 1st, 1917. In the heart of the downtown business district and may be leased at an unusually low rental. Address P J 118, Tribune.

## TO RENT—FLOORS BUILDING STORES.

111 business districts. PAUL C. LOEBER CO., 21 N. LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ATTIC FLOOR, WOODWORKING space with electric power, steam heat, room, Superior and Green-st.

TO RENT—SMALL POWER SPACES, \$25 per sq. ft. PAUL E. Water, 20 N. LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 200 ft. 8 stories; power, heat. Address A 422, Tribune.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

Stores, Room, Mds., attractors rental. B. A. THORPE.

TO RENT—BUILD NOW FOR SPRING CO. WE will build to suit. JOHN E. REILLY CO., 20 N. LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 200 ft. 8 stories; power, heat. Address A 422, Tribune.

TO RENT—OTHER CITIES.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN CHICAGO'S MOST DESIRABLE BUSINESS DISTRICT. Lavatory; desk and chair if desired; cost of rent \$100.00. Address: 112 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—DEARBEY OFFICE IN THE DELAWARE BUILDING.

N. E. Cor. of Dearborn and Monroe; small or large spaces. Reasonable rental.

WHITE & GABRIEL, Agents. 400 S. Dearborn.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OFFICE SPACE suitable for manufacturers' agents; ideal location; private entrance; all office conveniences; will rent entire suite or portion. Address: 112 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN BOSTON. MAHOGANY FURNITURE. PHONE: 2000. Room 100, 12th fl., 120 W. Dearborn.

TO RENT—DEARBEY OFFICE IN MODERN BUILDING. ADDRESS: 112 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE IN ROYAL INSURANCE Bldg.; use of stenographer and typewriter.

TO RENT—ROLL TOP DESK, IN LIGHT, well furnished office; good accommodations; address: 112 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF FLOOR IN NEW BUILDING, Calumet, 100 ft. long, 20 ft. wide.

TO RENT—DEARBEY OFFICE SPACE WITH desk and telephone service. Room 350.

TO RENT—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONER'S suite, all or part day; State and Monroe; choice office; good location.

TO RENT—ADAMS EXPRESS BUILDING Choice small offices and mercantile business.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE MODERN bldg.; loco center; very reasonable. Call Handley's. Address: N 266, Tribune.

TO RENT—DEARBEY FRONT OFFICE.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE SMALL OFFICES, \$15 to \$20. State-st. and Dearborn.

TO RENT—NEW BREDE BLDG. 100 ft. 7-9 N. Dearborn; a few desirable offices.

TO RENT—LIGHT OFFICES IN MODERN dressed building, Dearborn; nr Van Buren.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE LIGHT PRIVATE OFFICES WITH ACCOMMODATIONS IF desired; no stock room; head of light shipping. Address: 112 W. Madison-st.

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STORES AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—3 OAK COUNTER CASES, 6 ft. long; 2 ft. 6 in. deep; 42 in. high. \$24 each; top \$12; 60 inch roll tops; \$14; 45 inch roll tops; \$12; 60 inch roll tops; \$14; 45 inch roll tops; \$12.

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